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## CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Convention Held in Chicago, Nov. 18 and 19, 1896.

BY A SPECIAL REPORTER.

The Chicago meeting of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association was held Nov. 18 and 19, in the pleasant club-room of the Briggs House, northeast corner of Randolph Street and Fifth Avenue. The first session began at 11 a.m., on the 18th, with Pres. Dr. C. C. Miller in the chair, and was opened with prayer by George W. York.

Pres. Dr. Miller—I am not sure whether we can do anything better for the start than to have just a short report from each one. I have been greatly surprised to find the difference in short distances. For instance, within about 20 miles, the season is quite different from what it has been with me, and we may learn something from that; at any rate, we will be interested in knowing about the results. So let one after another give a short report of the number of colonies he has, what he started with in the spring, and what the crop of honey has been. Like all the other bee-keepers' meetings we have had in Chicago, we have no program. You have slips on which to write questions for discussion, and the members are a "committee of the whole" on program, and I doubt whether there is any better way. We have always found good work come from that. We will now begin in order.

Mr. Chapman—Living in Chicago in a stone and brick locality, mainly, I think I have done very well. I had one colony which swarmed once and produced 52 pounds of white clover comb honey, but where they got it is a mystery to me. A few vacant lots near us have a little white clover, but my bees went away for a short period, about 3½ miles from our house.

Mr. Baldrige—I had 14 colonies, I think, in the spring, and 18 now; and my average was only about 60 pounds of extracted honey per colony—about half a crop. No white clover to speak of; nothing but sweet clover, and no basswood to speak of.

Dr. Miller—How is the outlook for white clover?

Mr. Baldrige—It is grand for both white and sweet clover. I never saw it better.

Mr. Kennedy—I had 25 colonies in the spring, and 40 this fall, and about 25 pounds of comb honey per colony, spring count. Part of it is white clover, perhaps some basswood, or perhaps some sweet clover. There is some basswood in my locality (Winnebago county). The outlook for white clover is good—better than it has been for a good many years with me.

Mr. McKenzie—I am from Hammond, Ind. I had 44 colonies last spring, and I increased to 80, not including deserters—five in number. Our locality is not very good. We have very little white clover. We had considerable fruit

growing, and we depend upon a crop from the fall flowers. The crop was about half what I expected it should have been. I get five times more surplus from fall flowers than from clover. I got about 1,500 pounds of honey, most of it comb, a little extracted.

Mr. West—Well, I have not as good a report to make as the others, but I suppose it is necessary to make it just the same. I have been in the bee-keeping business for some time. I think I got my first colonies in '69, although I got a few a little previous to that, but then I commenced and have had bees ever since, more or less. Last spring I had about 60 colonies, and at the present time I think I count 40, so you can see my bee-business is going down. In '91 I had 120, but since that the seasons have been very poor with us, and in the early part of the season, especially near the time of swarming, which occurred, we got very little honey. We have taken very little honey since '89. Last spring the honey was cut off. During the season I lost about 20 colonies. I thought in the first place that they had foul brood, but afterwards I concluded it must be the new disease—"pickled brood." I commenced to treat them as I would foul brood. I nearly doubled them up. I took the old frames from them, put them into new hives and new frames. I left them on the old frames one or two days (I thought that was long enough to get rid of all the old honey that was in them), and then I gave them new frames with starters. The first lot I cleaned up that way gave me good honey, and then I dropped it; and the latter part of August I cleaned up a few more, but they were too late, and one or two I lost altogether, and I had one or two that got weak, and the robbers cleaned them out. That is the



The Briggs House, Chicago, Ill.

way I lost them. I put four colonies into one, but I don't think that it was foul brood. Some of them gave off no odor at all, but not being a good judge, I took the frames to the house and had my wife and niece smell them, and they could not smell anything, so I concluded there was no smell there. I have marketed about 800 pounds of honey, making about 20 pounds to the colony.

Mr. Schrier—I took 17 colonies out last spring, sold one, and two of the 16 swarmed, and from these two I got about 24 pounds of honey. Neither of the young ones gave any honey, but are full enough for winter. The 14 averaged 75 pounds of comb honey to the colony, and the bulk of that I got in September, mostly Alsike clover. They filled the cases full

on the first crop, and then they worked on sweet clover to feed them up good until the second crop of Alsike came on, which was in bloom until frost.

Dr. Miller—What is the difference in appearance between Alsike clover honey and white clover honey?

Mr. Schrier—There is a little difference; you hold it to the light and you see a little pink in the honey, and with the sweet clover you look through it and you see a little yellow. I watched it closely, and when the bees had no Alsike clover to work on, but worked on sweet clover, then you could tell the honey looked a little yellowish. The prospect for white clover honey next year never was any better than it is now. It is growing on the roadsides as well as in the pasture. My bees are in good condition for winter, the hives full of honey and bees.

Mr. Schaper, of Indiana—I have at present 60 colonies, having had 30 in the spring, and I lost that many swarms. I got 500 pounds of extracted fall honey—no comb honey. The clover for next year looks favorable—I think better than ever before. There was none this year. The previous seasons have been so dry that the clover did not do well.

Miss Candler, of Wisconsin—I started in the spring with 52 colonies, and increased to about 86, and then I reduced back and have united until I have now just 60 colonies. I got an average of about 60 pounds of honey per colony, most of it being white clover and basswood. There wasn't very much white clover this year, though there was some. It looks very good. It has come up thick, and the plants look fine.

Dr. Miller—It seems to be the general result—the prospects seem to be good for next year.

Mr. York—You all know that I am a publisher of a weekly bee-paper, and have not very much time to devote to bees, but I can give you the result of at least one colony that I increased to four during the season, and took 150 pounds of comb honey from it and two of the increase. The honey was gathered from sweet clover almost mainly. Mr. Schrier speaks of sweet clover giving the honey a yellowish tinge. Mine is greenish instead of yellow, and I think that is the general report in this part of the country. You hold it to the light and it has quite a greenish tinge to it. My bees are very strong in numbers, and have plenty of honey for winter. I expect them to go through to spring all right.

Dr. Miller—I should like to ask Miss Candler why she increased and then doubled up?

Miss Candler—I did it because I couldn't help it. I had more than I could attend to, and so I doubled up until I had as many as I can use.

Dr. Miller—Some of the folks have questions written, will you kindly gather them up, Mr. York?

#### SHADE TO PREVENT SWARMING.

Ques. 1.—Will shade prevent bees from swarming?

Dr. Miller—How many of you know that you can prevent swarming by means of shade? Let me see the hands.

Not one hand was raised.

Dr. Miller—How many of you think that shade will help to prevent swarming?

Two—Mr. Baldrige and Mr. Kennedy.

Dr. Miller—Some one tell me what shade will do in the matter of swarming?

Mr. Schrier—My bees are under trees. They have sun perhaps half the time during the day, more so during the spring than summer, and I am never bothered with swarms. I had only two swarms this year. I sold one colony to a neighbor, and that colony swarmed three times. He set them right out in the sun. I had only two swarms this year, and one last year.

Dr. Miller—What is the size of your hives?

Mr. Schrier—10-frame.

Dr. Miller—So you think the main difference was the shade?

Mr. Schrier—I don't know if that was the case.

Mr. Baldrige—I don't keep my bees in the shade at all. I don't want any shade about the premises. When I want shade I make it. When I handle my bees I have a tent that I put over a hive, which furnishes me with shade, and yet I have had but four swarms out of the 14 colonies this season in the hot sun—100° in the shade, sometimes.

Dr. Miller—No covering whatever?

Mr. Baldrige—None whatever. I don't want it. I don't want a tree within five rods of my bees, of any description, except to cluster on. When I am handling my bees and have the tent, I have all the shade I want.

Dr. Miller—You want the shade for yourself, not the bees?

Mr. Baldrige—Yes.

Dr. Miller—How much is there between the top of the sections and the sun? That is, what is there over them?

Mr. Baldrige—A flat cover.

Dr. Miller—What are the sections in—is there anything between the sections and the cover?

Mr. Baldrige—I produce extracted honey, you know. I have not had my bees under shade for 10 years, I think.

Mr. West—Have you had any combs melt down in the sun? It occurred with me several times, and that is the reason I want the shade.

Mr. Baldrige—When it is extremely hot weather I cut grass and put it on top the cover to keep the sun off, but I want my bees in the sun.

Dr. Miller—I suspect that that is one of the things that we don't know about yet—the matter of shade. The general statement is made, that shade will help to prevent swarming. Now, I believe that is true just this far, that shade makes it cooler, and I believe that heat is one of the elements that helps to promote swarming. I have had combs melt down in a shade so dense that from morn until dewy eve the sun never touched the hive. Corn grew back of the apiary, the air could not get through, and the hives were in the dense shade, and it was hot in there. I think there are times when the shade would be very beneficial. Mr. Baldrige puts on grass sometimes, and I want to endorse that as a cover for bees. On a hot day when you think there is danger, go and cut some coarse grass and put it on top of the hives, and put a piece of fire wood on it, and you can have that stay there then during the season. It will dry there, and I don't know of any better covering than grass, or hay, as it would be at the last, and that protects it, and I think that is beneficial. I believe in the shade of a tree, and yet Mr. Baldrige may be right. I suppose where you have the shade of a tree, where the air can pass through, that would be a benefit to the bees. It is certainly a benefit to me when I am working at them. That is one of the things I would like to know about.

Mr. Schrier—My bees are standing right near two rows of maple trees, and I trim them up as high as possible. I have got circulation of air going there, no wind-break, and it is nice and cool where my bees stand. No melting down there.

Dr. Miller—There certainly would be less melting in the shade than in the sun. The only point is, it is heat that make them melt, no matter how you get it.

Mr. West—I would say that I have combs melt down in the sun in the old Simplicity hive, and afterwards I got the Dovetail hive. There seems to be more space above the sections and the top in the Simplicity, but with a Dovetail hive the cover comes almost on the sections, and it was these I had melt down.

Dr. Miller—The entrance is about the same in each, and the same chance for air.

Mr. West—There is more in the Simplicity.

Dr. Miller—Don't you see, it may be not only the top, but there is a chance for more at the entrance.

Mr. West—I looked at it more in the top than at the entrance, and lately I put two covers on, so as to have one protect from the sun and the other between that. In that case I have had no melting.

Dr. Miller—I suspect we have gone in the wrong direction a little bit. We used, in the old times—some of you kept bees long enough ago—to set the hives on blocks, and the opening all around, and nowadays the tendency is to have a very small entrance, so that they can get very little air. That tends to keep them hot. You shut them up tight and the combs will melt down, but if there is entrance enough, they can keep cool by ventilating. I suppose we are making a mistake in keeping our hives as close as they are. Do any of you make a practice of raising the hives in the old-fashioned way, on blocks, in the summer time?

Two hands were raised.

Dr. Miller—I have done it somewhat, and I am not sure but what I will do it more. I don't see any harm, and I can see good. It gives the bees a good chance.

Mr. West—It makes it a little more difficult for the bees to climb up on the combs.

Miss Candler—I just raise the hive in front and the sides.

Dr. Miller—Well, then, in general, the answer to the question—"Will shade prevent bees from swarming?"—I think, will likely be, that so far as it helps to keep cooler, it does help some, but shade, if it is close, won't do it.

(To be continued.)



#### The Utah Bee-Keepers' Convention.

BY JOHN B. FAGG.

The Utah State Bee-Keepers' Association, at their semi-annual convention recently, discussed principally methods of



securing much-needed legislation for protection against foul brood. From 30 to 40 bee-keepers from different parts of the State were present, all taking an active part in the discussions.

After hearing the Secretary's report, and the reports of the committees, Pres. Lovesy opened the discussion by pointing out that honey was being sold too cheap. Some counties were shipping honey to Salt Lake City and selling it for less than wholesale prices. Continuing, he said that a closer union of interests upon all matters pertaining to the bee-industry was one of the main things needed among our bee-keepers.

Relative to marketing our products, he said that after much agitation the railroads were more liberal than they had been, and if this policy is continued we may be able to ship our honey and compete with all parts of the country. But in spite of all other advantages, he found that some of the bee-keepers take a course that injures themselves and the bee-industry at large, by rushing their honey and wax on the market at any price, actually peddling it for less money than they could sell it for at their homes to wholesalers. There can't be any wisdom in a course of this kind.

#### A FOUL BROOD LAW NEEDED.

The bee-industry in Utah is sadly in need of a good foul brood law for the protection of our bee-industry, which is a growing one, and it is bringing considerable money into the State; it is all the time on the increase, and for this and other reasons it should be encouraged by our legislature, to the extent at least of protecting the bees against contagious diseases. We believe that the bee-keepers present should frame or pass upon some good measure that can be made effective, and have it presented in proper form to our next legislature.

#### THE FOUL BROOD LAW.

At the conclusion of the President's address, the discussion of a Bill to be introduced at the next session of the legislature was taken up. The Bill is the result of the efforts of the committee appointed on a foul brood law, and who were ably assisted by County Attorney Whittemore, of Salt Lake county. The proposed Act reads as follows:

SEC. 1.—It shall be the duty of the county commissioners of each county to appoint, from among the bee-keepers in the county, one or more suitable persons as inspector of bees, and they shall report annually every item of interest to their respective county commissioners.

SEC. 2.—The inspector shall annually report to the President or Secretary of the Utah State Bee-Keepers' Association the names of all bee-keepers and number of colonies of bees owned by each in their respective districts at the time of their inspection.

SEC. 3.—These inspectors shall be appointed biennially, viz.: On the first Monday in March of each alternate year, or at the first regular sitting of the court thereafter, and shall perform the duties of bee inspector for two years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Said inspectors shall qualify by taking and subscribing to an official oath, and giving bonds with sureties to be approved by their respective county courts.

SEC. 4.—In determining the fitness of a person to fill the position of inspector, the court shall consider the wishes of the County Bee-Keepers' Association, or, providing there is no association in the county, the petition of ten or more bee-keepers of said county endorsed by the State Bee-Keepers' Association shall be considered for such appointments.

SEC. 5.—It shall be the duty of the inspector to visit all the hives of bees in his county or district at least once a year, and at any time, upon the complaint of any bee-owner, that the disease known as "foul brood" exists among the bees of any person, whether owner or custodian; it shall be the duty of the inspector to whom the complaint is made, to immediately inspect the bees said to be thus infected; and if such inspector finds that "foul brood" does exist among such bees, said inspector shall immediately take charge and control of them and give them proper treatment for the cure of the disease, or he may destroy such portions of the bees and brood and of the hives as may be necessary.

Provided, in case the owner has any doubt about his bees being affected and objects to their being destroyed, as in this Act provided, then such fact shall be determined by arbitration, the said inspector choosing one arbitrator, the owner of the bees another, and they two a third, who shall immediately inspect such bees and determine whether or not the bees so inspected are diseased. Any bee-keeper may require the inspector to thoroughly clean his tools, or he may furnish the tools necessary, and assist the inspector in the inspection of his bees.

SEC. 6.—If any person shall, in any way, obstruct by threats of violence or in any other manner, or prohibit or prevent a duly appointed bee-inspector from inspecting, taking charge of, treating or destroying bees, as provided in this Act, the person so doing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 7.—To provide for the prosecution of the duties of bee inspector under this Act, the county courts are hereby authorized to and shall appropriate out of the funds of the county the sum of three dollars (\$3.00) per day for the time the inspector is actually employed in the performance of his duties; provided, that in no case shall the compensation of the inspector exceed in any year the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150), and no extra charge shall be allowed for traveling or other expenses.

SEC. 8.—A tax of not to exceed five cents (5 cents) per colony is hereby levied each year upon every colony of bees in each of the counties of this State, and the assessor of each county is hereby required to assess to the owner thereof every colony of bees in his county in the same manner as other assessments are made. Said tax shall be collected in the same manner as is now provided by law for the collection and payment of other county taxes, and when so collected shall become a part of the funds of the county.

SEC. 9.—This Act shall take effect upon approval.

Thos. Johnson thought, as a whole, it was a good law, and should be passed.

Levi S. Heywood said a measure of this kind was extremely necessary for the benefit of the bee-industry.

Sec. Fagg said if all our bee-keepers were educated in the matter we might possibly get along, but unfortunately they are not, hence the necessity of the law.

F. Schach said the Bill was all right; it would help to unite the bee-keepers, and assist in building up the industry.

Mr. Brown wanted to know if such a law would not be class legislation; he believed bees should be assessed the same as other property.

T. B. Clark said our bees were already taxed in some counties; there was both a general and special, and yet there was little or no protection against foul brood.

S. Peterson thought it should be apparent to all that a measure of this kind is absolutely necessary, hence we should pass on the law as it is, or amend it if necessary.

Vice-Pres. Howe said as far as he was personally concerned he would prefer no inspector and no law. No inspector had been to see his bees for sometime. He had 300 colonies in good condition, and would prefer to attend to them himself.

Henry Bullock thought differently; he said a bee-inspector and a good foul brood law are needed. He said if all were practical bee-keepers it might be all right, but the trouble was with the many that kept one or more colonies for their own use, and they never look at them except when they wanted honey. He said if the disease got in them with no inspector, they would injure the industry a great deal.

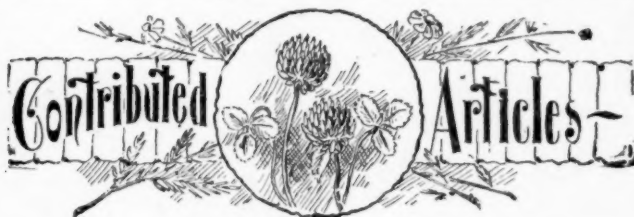
Pres. Lovesy defended the proposed Act. He said if he consulted his personal feelings he would not desire a law, but while it is a burden on our prominent bee-keepers, it will protect them from loss by the many that know nothing about the disease. He said that he had found bee-keepers, the present season, actually dividing foul-broody colonies, thus spreading the disease. He asked if this law, with effective protection, would not be preferable to the present tax which gave little or no protection.

After a talk by William Cornwall on the curing of foul brood, the Bill as proposed, with a few slight amendments which are embodied in the above copy, was adopted, and the meeting adjourned until 5 a.m.

At the evening session there was a long and interesting debate on the necessity of organizing a bee-keepers' exchange. Every bee-keeper present recognized the necessity and desirability of something of this kind. It was finally referred to the executive committee, to report at the spring meeting.

JOHN B. FAGG, Assistant Secretary.

**Honey as Food and Medicine.**—A new and revised edition of this 32-page pamphlet is now issued. It has 5 blank pages on which to write or paste recipes taken from other sources. It is just what its name indicates, and should be liberally distributed among the people everywhere to create a demand for honey. It contains a number of recipes on the use of honey as food and as medicine, besides much other interesting and valuable information. Prices, postpaid, are: Single copy, 5 cts.; 25 copies 75 cts.; 50 for \$1.10; 100 for \$1.50. Better give them a trial. Send all orders to the Bee Journal office.



### The National Bee-Keepers' Union—Adulteration—Amalgamation.

BY W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

The National Bee-Keepers' Union was created for a specific purpose—that of defending its members from unjust prosecutions by law. It fulfilled its purpose well, and has established so many precedents—some in high courts—that but few suits of this kind are now brought, or, if brought, are dropped when the record of past similar suits are laid before the interested parties. Practically, the Union's hard work in this direction is finished—was finished several years ago. It has made a record. And when that record is laid before some would-be antagonist, and he is still further informed that the Union is yet in existence, with a good sum of money in its treasury ready to be used in the defense of its members, all further thoughts of a suit are at an end. About all that the Union now has to do in this line is to furnish these records and "show its hand." So little money has been used in conducting suits for the last few years that it has been accumulating, and now amounts to several hundreds of dollars—seven hundred, I believe.

These persecutors of bee-keepers have been put under foot, so to speak; but, in the meantime, another and ten-fold greater evil has been growing, that of the adulteration of honey. So great did this become that there was strong talk of forming another Union, or society, for the specific purpose of fighting adulterators. But it was urged, and with reason, that it was foolish to start a new society for each purpose that required united action—better strengthen the Union that already existed and so change its constitution that its funds could be used for *any* purpose in the interest of bee-keeping. This was done, but, for some reason, or reasons, nothing has ever been done in the way of prosecuting adulterators. I think that the General Manager would have acted if some definite case with good proof had been brought before him, but this prosecution of adulterators is a case of "what is everybody's business is nobody's business." There is a lack of definite, personal interest in the matter. When a man is sued because some one considers his bees a nuisance, he takes some interest in the case. If some one should sneak into this man's honey-house and adulterate his honey, he would then feel like hunting up the transgressor and securing his punishment. But this same man sells his honey to a dealer, and thinks or cares very little what the dealer will do with it. There must be an intense, selfish, personal motive to induce men to act. I think it is this point that explains, or partly explains, why nothing has been done by the Union in prosecuting the adulterators of honey.

But the adulteration of honey is an injury to the bee-keeping interests. It works injury in three ways. As a rule, it impairs the quality of the honey. It increases the amount of "honey" put upon the market. It prejudices consumers against buying it; and there is no subject connected with apiculture upon which there is now so much need of united action as that of checking the adulteration of honey. In order to have the Union do anything in the line of checking adulteration, there must be some changes made either in its constitution or its management, or both. It must be made the business of *some one* to ferret out and prosecute adulterators. The bee-keepers of this country could well afford to keep a trained detective busy the year round in hunting out adulterators of honey and securing proof against them, and then in bringing them to justice. But this would be expensive, much more than the Union, as now managed, could pay. And this brings up the subject of amalgamation.

The North American Bee-Keepers' Society was organized many years ago, for the purpose of bringing together bee-keepers from different parts of the country that they might discuss subjects pertaining to the bee-keeping industry, exchanging views and experiences, and enjoying the good that comes from the friction of mind against mind; but the dissemination of knowledge through the medium of books and journals has now largely stripped these meetings of their

value. Now here are two societies that have, in a measure, outlived their usefulness. The Union has won all its suits until no one now dares to sue its members, and when the North American meets it finds but little now to talk about, as it has already been told in the journals. At the same time the honey markets are being damaged because of adulteration, and bee-keepers are doing nothing to put a stop to the practice—simply making matters worse by continually talking, but doing nothing. Since these societies were organized there has been a change of conditions, and these changes should be met by a change in the societies. There is no necessity whatever for two societies. It would seem as though this point did not require argument—that it would be patent to the simplest mind. That amalgamation, with a change of constitution to suit the times, should be proposed is one of the most logical things that ever happened. We cannot afford to waste our time, talents and money in sustaining two societies when only one is needed. In union there is strength.

When the North American made overtures for amalgamation, they were rejected. Of course, no vote has been taken, but the published expression of some of the members of the Union showed that they were proud, independent and scornful. Not only this, but the whole matter seemed to be misunderstood. There seemed to be a feeling that in some way the North American was planning to reap what the Union had sown—to in some manner get hold of the money that the Union had raised, and squander it. Nothing could be farther from the truth. All of the objections brought against the uniting of these two bodies have been born of prejudice or ignorance. Not a single objection has been brought that has not been answered or overcome.

Two different proposed constitutions have been gotten up by the North American to be submitted by vote to the members of the Union. The first one is my personal preference, but the second one has now been adopted by the North American, and it may be that it is better than the first one. The General Manager has criticised it quite sharply, and some of his criticisms are well taken, while others are a little far-fetched or hypercritical. If we wait until a constitution is formulated in which no flaws can be found, amalgamation will *never take place*. It will only be by actual experience that we will learn exactly what kind of a constitution is needed. Without experience it is doubtful if we get up a better one than the North American has now adopted—at least, not enough better to recompense us for the delay. *We need to get to work.*

Another feature is now coming up that needs united action, and that is the prompt exposure of dishonest and unreliable commission-men and dealers. See what bee-keepers have lost through Horrie & Co. and Wheadon & Co. Not only have the men lost who sent them honey, but this honey has been sold at almost any price in order to move it off quickly, and this has weakened prices and demoralized the market. References and mercantile reports are an aid, but they are not an absolute safeguard. Bradstreet reported Wheadon & Co. as worth from \$10,000 to \$20,000. Rogues can put money in a bank and get a rating, and then take it out again. The Union should send a man, or employ some responsible, capable man living near, to thoroughly investigate every new firm that begins bidding for the bee-keepers' honey. Before a man ships honey to a new firm, let him consult the Union, and let it be the business of the Union to *know*—as near as it is possible to know—if the firm is reliable. If a firm does not deal in an honorable manner let it be reported at once to the Union, and if the report is a true one, let the facts be published.

For instance, I have lately received from Sanford & Co., of New York City, an order for a list of names of bee-keepers. The order was on a nice letter sheet with a fine lithographic heading (that point is never neglected), and Bradstreet and Dun, as well as two banks, given as reference. Upon reference to Bradstreet and Dun it was found that the firm's name was not even mentioned. The banks replied that the firm had a small balance in the bank, but it was so small, and their acquaintance with the firm was so slight and short, that they did not care to say anything about their responsibility. Sanford & Co. were informed that cash in advance must be sent for the names, and that ended the matter. It is possible that this firm will do an honorable business, but the chances are that they will prove a third Horrie & Co. The Union could have a man in each of the large cities whose business it should be to look up all such cases as this, and report them.

What we need is one good, strong, enthusiastic Union or Association of bee-keepers—it matters little as to its name—with a capable, energetic manager whose heart is in the business. If bee-keepers could be assured of such, how they would rally! They would come by the thousands. I doubt if there is a reader of these lines who would not gladly send in



his dollar each year. We must stop this haggling over minor differences and go to work upon the main question. With the old societies amalgamated upon a new and desirable basis, and the right kind of a manager right on the spot ready for business, success will be assured. The journals will take up the matter and do all in their power to make it a success. As the rank and file see that the leaders mean business, they will be eager to join, and everything will go with a *go* to it.

And now comes a phase that is not exactly pleasant. Gleanings suggests that it may be necessary to elect a new Manager, as Mr. Newman is now so far from the base of operations. With the old constitution, and headquarters in Chicago, there is no question but what Mr. Newman was most decidedly the right man in the right place. It is doubtful if there is another man in the United States that could have done so well as he did. Let us not forget that. But with Mr. Newman in California it is a case of the right man in the wrong place. The great center of bee-keeping and honey dealing is in Chicago, and it is in or near Chicago that the Manager should live. He should certainly be near enough to reach Chicago quickly and cheaply.

But I have said enough. If any one thinks that the course that I have mapped out is not desirable, let him give his reasons fairly and courteously, but fearlessly, and they will be considered in the same manner. Genesee Co., Mich.



### Introducing Queens with Tobacco Smoke.

BY DR. E. GALLUP.

I have received five letters requesting me to be more comprehensive in my plan of introducing queens with tobacco smoke, etc.

I received a queen Oct. 20, just at night, too late to hunt up the queen where I was to introduce her, and I had to be away the following afternoon, and robber-bees would be on hand if I introduced in the forenoon. I am pestered constantly with black bees from somewhere, either in a tree or some building. They are evidently in a starving condition, judging by their actions. When I go out with the smoke they are on a watch for a chance for mischief, and when I open a hive they are ready to pounce in. So I cut out a strip of board the length of the width of the hive, and 2 inches wide, then cut out  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch from one side the length of the entrance; tacked on a strip of wire-netting, so that when this ventilating strip was placed over the entrance the wire would come down tight on the bottom-board, so that bees could neither get in nor out of the hive.

With a gimlet I bored a hole in each end of the strip for the nails, so I could quickly fasten it over the entrance. I cut out this notch in the strip  $\frac{3}{4}$ , so it would be larger and deeper, and then the bees could not choke up the entrance and smother. A wider ventilating strip for a powerful colony, so that one could cut out one or two inches to cover with the wire screen, might be advisable. But the colony that I was operating on was only in medium strength.

I went to town for tobacco stems in the evening, but the cigar-factory was closed. But in front of the hatch I picked up a pocketful of cigar-stubs. Now I was ready for business.

Early in the morning I picked the old queen out of the hive without disturbing the bees but a mere trifle; closed the hive, and tacked on the ventilator, and only had three bees on the outside. Previous to this, and before daylight, I had taken the queen out of the shipping-cage and placed her in a little round wire-cage. I cut up some of the cigar-stubs quite fine, and rolled them in a piece of cotton-cloth ready for lighting. I had my teacup of honey and a spoon on hand ready to drop the queen in when wanted.

I placed the old queen in the shipping-cage, with five or six of the workers that came with the new queen (as I was to give her to a neighbor); lighted the tobacco, placed it in the smoker, and when I had it well going I puffed about four good puffs in through the screen at the entrance in four different places, so as to have the smoke thoroughly penetrate between each comb. I waited about one minute, took the queen out of my pocket, dropped her into the teacup of honey, by holding the mouth of the cage close to the honey, then suddenly jarring with the other hand so as to have her drop into the honey without a chance to fly. I rolled her over, removed the cover of the hive, and dropped the queen and spoonful of honey into the center of the hive, replaced the cover, and placed a large blanket over the hive so as to make all dark, and so the robbers could not congregate on the outside of the ventilator.

The whole performance from the time I opened the hive to find the queen and introduce the new one, did not occupy

over 15 minutes. You must remember that cigar-stubs are very strong, therefore we must use only in proportion to the strength of the tobacco. I usually use tobacco stems. Then we have to smoke a little longer. All the bees must be stupefied. It is not necessary to smoke the queen. I roll her in the honey to prevent her from flying.

Before I left home in the afternoon I removed the blanket and the ventilator at the entrance of the hive, and the bees went to work as though nothing had happened. And I am inclined to think that the bees do not even discover that their queen has been changed, while they were on their drunk, for the fumigation makes them act very much like a drunken man, and the change is made so quickly that they have had no chance to discover the loss of their former queen. But this I do know, that I never have lost a queen by introducing with tobacco smoke, and by this last performance I have solved the problem, so that I can beat the robbers every time.

In extremely hot weather it might be advisable to place screening over a part or all of the top of the hive. Always use a little common sense, and then you are all right.

I think I have made the above so plain that the merest novice can comprehend it. It might be well enough for a novice to roll the queen in the honey inside of some room.

Orange Co., Calif.



### The Importation of Apis Dorsata Encouraged.

BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

It was with much surprise that I noted the discussion at the Lincoln convention, the resolution there adopted, and the replies in a late number of the American Bee Journal as to the advisability of the importation by the United States Government of *Apis dorsata* into our country. It seems to me that there is a lack of enterprise shown in this matter by a large number who have recently spoken. I have wondered whether a prejudice against one of the employees of the Agricultural Department at Washington might not be at the foundation of this prejudice. I believe that every bee-keeper of our country would say that the early action of our Government in securing the Italian bee was a piece of undoubted wisdom. The officials of California, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture at Washington, went to Australia and imported some little beetles, and thus secured untold benefit to our State. Such enterprises are very little likely to be undertaken by private individuals; and it seems to me that if Government is ever warranted in coming to the assistance of the people it is in just such projects as these. I have always been of the opinion that it would be excellent policy for the Government to introduce *Apis dorsata*. I have read very carefully all the comments I have seen upon this enterprise, and as yet I have seen nothing that changes my mind regarding the matter.

The late Dr. C. V. Riley came to me some years ago, at Lansing, Mich., where I was then residing, and asked me what I thought the Government could best do to further the interest of bee-keepers. The first thing I stated in answer to his question was regarding the importation of *Apis dorsata*. I told him that a good many of our people believed that we might secure valuable results if this bee were brought to our country; that the enterprise was too gigantic for individual effort; and that it seemed to me that this was just the work that the Government ought to undertake.

He next questioned me as to the method to be pursued in its accomplishment. I suggested that Frank Benton had already made an effort to secure these bees, and had almost succeeded; that he was now in Europe engaged in bee-culture, especially the rearing and shipping of queen-bees; that he had invented the most successful shipping-cage; and that if there was anything in experience and long study, he certainly must be admirably fitted for just such work. Mr. Benton was very soon employed by the Agricultural Department, where he has been working ever since. I understood from Dr. Riley that through some technical ruling, this project of the introduction of these bees was held in obedience.

In an article which I wrote on this subject for the bee-periodicals some time ago, I considered this matter very much in the same light as that presented to Dr. Riley in the conversation mentioned above. I again said that it seemed to me that Mr. Benton should be the proper man to send if any such quest was attempted. I think no one will doubt that Mr. Benton's experience should be very valuable in case any such attempt was made.

It is greatly to be regretted that since the St. Joseph North American Bee-Keepers' convention there has been a serious rupture between Mr. Benton and the leading bee-keepers of our country, which has led many of the latter to

consider him as not the proper man to be sent to India or Ceylon in case the attempt to introduce these bees should be made. I have no bias in favor of Mr. Benton that would make me feel that he was the only man to do this work. If from his temperament, or individual peculiarities, he is unfitted to carry out this enterprise, then certainly some other person should be secured. I think there are others who would do the work well; and the very work that Mr. Benton did would be a great help to any one else who might undertake the enterprise.

I feel very certain that if the bee-keepers of the country were united, and should ask the United States Department of Agriculture to introduce this bee among us, all technical difficulties would be removed, and the work would be done. I believe the Department of Agriculture wishes to do the utmost possible to benefit agriculture in all its lines, and I believe that any such large work as this would especially appeal to the broad-minded men at the head of that Department. Therefore it is that I wish further to comment upon this matter.

The objection has been raised that we might introduce another "English sparrow." I feel, myself, that there is no peril in this direction. None of the honey-gathering bees are ever in the least degree mischievous. They are always and everywhere friends. Their honey-gathering habit, and their great numbers, especially early in the season, make them par excellence the most valuable agents in cross-pollinating the flowers of our fruits and vegetables. This work has an importance that few even of bee-keepers sufficiently appreciate. If bees anywhere had any evil traits we might look askance at this enterprise, fearing that its consummation might be another of the list so disastrous to America in the importation of the English sparrow and to Australia in the importation of the rabbit. As it is, I am sure we need have no fear in this direction. This, and the possibility, very likely—we may say probability—that these bees may be of no value if brought among us, are the only objections to this enterprise that I have heard mentioned.

I wish now to present what seemed to me advantages. There are among us many enterprising men like D. A. Jones, who will constantly feel a desire that these large bees of India might be at work among us. They will constantly be feeling about for some method of doing the work. They have not, nor can they have, the facilities which the Department of Agriculture possesses. Therefore, any action that they may take will be attended with very large expense, even if it succeed at all. Therefore, in quieting this very unrest, it seems to me this undertaking on the part of the Government is most desirable. If any work should not be left to the individual, surely this work should not be.

Again, without any doubt, these bees have longer tongues than our ordinary bees, and might very likely be able, like our bumble-bees, to gather honey which is entirely inaccessible to our common honey-bee. It would certainly be a great acquisition to secure a bee, for instance, that could secure the nectar at the bottom of the deep flower-tubes of red clover. It is more than probable that many other flowers secrete nectar that cannot be reached by our common bees.

Again, these bees are not only a different variety from all our domesticated bees, but they are also a distinct species. It certainly is not up to our nineteenth century civilization to let bees of such marked characteristics pass year after year without a trial. Every great enterprise has more or less risk back of it. This is no exception to the others. While we may, perhaps, say that the probability is of no signal advantage, yet, on the other hand, there is more than possibility that its introduction among us may be attended with great advantage. The Government is all the time introducing new seeds, new plants, new domesticated animals, and I see no possible reason why we should make an exception of *Apis dorsata*, or any possible reason why bee-keepers should not benefit by Government enterprise with those engaged in other manual pursuits. Without doubt the Government could accomplish this at very slight expense, as they did the introduction of *Novius (vedalia) cardinalis* from Australia. In that enterprise, the State of California received a benefit which is almost beyond computation.

It seems to me the broad view of any such matter as this is for the Government to introduce any species or race that might offer even a slight hope of improvement. Is not this a sort of "making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before?" And I have no objection to the Government becoming just such a philanthropist. It passes understanding, to me, why any one should object to the Government undertaking such an enterprise. If the objection comes from the fact that some obnoxious individual is likely to be selected to carry it out, then I say make objections to the individual,

and not try to balk the enterprise. While I am not in favor of the Government giving money for conventions or anything else that benefits the few, I would hold up both hands to have it undertake any such project which offers even small hope of advantage, and which is beyond the means of individual effort. Especially would this be true where all the people of any great industry would certainly profit were the enterprise successful and the results valuable.

I, therefore, wish to put myself on record as commending the action of the bee-keeping society of New York State, which has been so active in trying to accomplish this object.

Claremont, Calif.



### Another Reply to Mr. Newman's "Criticism" on the New Constitution.

BY "UNION."

MR. EDITOR:—Can any one in "kindness and candor" talk as Mr. Newman does on page 742? If one can, it would be a relief to me to get rid of some of my present surplus of those articles, and "with the best of intentions;" and I want to suggest to the Secretary of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, Dr. Mason, that he make a note, or keep track of all the criticisms and suggestions that he hears of or sees in regard to the New Constitution, and have them ready at the next meeting at Buffalo, to be considered by the Union.

Perhaps I am wrong, but it looks to me as if the North American Bee-Keepers' Association has been done away with, and that the United States Bee-Keepers' Union has taken its place, so that Mr. Newman's "criticism" is not properly headed. Am I right in thinking if the National Bee-Keepers' Union does not see fit to adopt the same Constitution that the United States Bee-Keepers' Union has, that the United States Bee-Keepers' Union will go on and work under the New Constitution? and as its scope is larger, will it not gradually take the place of the old Union? As I look at it, the New Constitution provides for doing the same work as has been done (and by the same men), and more, too; and if adopted, the work will go right on without a break, or even a jar; for I can't find anything in it that will admit of any interference with the duties of the Board, as Mr. Newman states it will. I am a member of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, and have been nearly ever since it was organized, and shall vote for the adoption of the New Constitution if the General Manager condescends to get down off his "high heels" and gives us a chance to vote.

I can see nothing in the New Constitution that calls for such scathing denunciation as Mr. Newman sends forth, and of which he ought to be ashamed. Perhaps he had better move back to the "Windy City." He certainly must have overlooked some of the provisions of the Constitution, or else Dr. Mason failed to send him a complete copy, or he would not have made any of the criticisms he does in regard to Art. V., for he certainly has not made a single point, unless it be in regard to returning the ballots to "two members," but until that can be corrected it will be perfectly safe to leave its management to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Newman's criticism of Sec. 7, Art. VI. is a very small affair to make so much fuss about; and if the little piece of "tautology" that he finds in Art. X. offends his sense of order, it can be very easily changed; but if never changed, it wouldn't cause the expenditure of a single cent of the funds of the Union, even if it found a "loop-hole;" and all "incongruities as well as its lack of consistency and completeness," if any such exist, can be fixed up if he will just put his mind to the matter and have all in "apple pie order" for the Buffalo meeting.

If it should be submitted to a vote by the Advisory Board (and our only hope is in the Board, for the General Manager is "out of sight"), and it be adopted, I have no doubt that all its "incongruities," etc., will also soon be "out of sight." If those engaged in framing the New Constitution had not relied on, and copied so much from, the constitution of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, they certainly would not have copied its defects; but "with all its faults," it has proven a perfect success.

The simple fact that such men as Messrs. Kretschmer, Whitcomb, Secor, Stilson, A. I. and E. R. Root, Rev. Abbott, York, Drs. Miller and Mason, and more than a score of others, who, according to the report in the Bee Journal, were at Lincoln, and helped to put the Constitution in shape, and passed it unanimously, would make me think more than twice before opposing it, and I am very glad that I can so heartily endorse their work. Three of the Vice-Presidents of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, and also members of the Advisory Board,



were also present and helped in the good work. What a pity the General Manager wasn't there to smooth out the wrinkles of the youngster; and although I have always admired him for his disinterested and abundantly successful labors for the good of our pursuit, I am not in sympathy with him in the unwarranted and unwise course he has taken in putting his foot down and virtually telling the members of the United States Bee-Keepers Union that they don't know enough to get up a Constitution that is fit to be submitted to a vote of the old Union; and I shall not be at all surprised to see them resent his meddlesome interference. In an almost insulting manner he tells them that there is nothing left for them, and such as favor the measure, to do but to wait until all "incongruities," etc., have been so eliminated as not to grind on the sensitive General Manager; and I am wondering who will do the kind of thing for the demented (?) bee-keepers, who, at Lincoln, proved themselves to be such ninnies at expressing their minds. Do you suppose the General Manager will attempt to perform the task?

The tone as well as the matter of Mr. Newman's "criticism" indicates to me that he proposes to stop all further proceedings towards amalgamation, and considers himself of much more importance than those who favor the measure, and while only a servant, and handling our money, usurps authority; and I believe that just the moment any official puts himself in such a position, the sooner he is made to "step down and out" the better; and with that end in view, I take the liberty of nominating Dr. C. C. Miller for General Manager for the coming year, and for that matter, for just as long as he proves himself efficient, and behaves himself; and while I am at it, I want to renominate that faithful and safe counsellor, the Hon. R. L. Taylor, for President. I would like to nominate him for General Manager, but we can't spare him from the position he now occupies. And then let's keep G. M. Doolittle, Prof. Cook, A. I. Root, and Hon. Eugene Secor in the harness; and if the rest see as I do, we will put C. P. Dadant in the grand team; then if the New Constitution should be submitted and adopted, in spite of Mr. Newman's opposition, we shall have a Board of Directors that has had years of experience, excepting Hon. Eugene Secor and Mr. Dadant, and they don't know so much but what they can learn from the other members of the Board!

Perhaps I have done mischief enough, but I feel like saying that if the Constitution is not submitted to a vote by the Advisory Board, according to the request of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union; or if the members of the Board attempt to defeat its adoption, I have paid my last dollar into the treasury of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, but shall pay in the future into the treasury of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, and I know of several who feel the same way.

No longer ago than yesterday, I heard of a large honey-producer, and a contributor to our bee-literature, and a member of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, who is so displeased with Mr. Newman's course and stand taken in his "criticism," that he is in favor of electing some one to take his place as General Manager; and less than an hour ago I received a letter saying that one of our most influential bee-keepers, who is a member of both the National Bee-Keepers' Union and the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, "is very much determined that we shall not give up to Newman;" and as both these gentlemen are very careful in expressing their views, their opinions have all the more weight.

I want to suggest to the Advisory Board that they in some way provide for the counting of the ballots at the coming election of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, without their having to pass through the hands of the General Manager; not but what I believe him to be honest, but that no one might have reason to complain.

I wish, Mr. Editor, most emphatically to endorse all of your editorial on pages 744 and 745 of the Bee Journal, but more especially to commend your truthful and most sensible words in the last three paragraphs.

"Yours for every progressive step," UNION.

[As Dr. Mason is really the "father" of the New Constitution, as well as Secretary of the New Union, we take pleasure in referring to him any questions in the foregoing that may require replies.—EDITOR.]

**The Names and Addresses** of all your bee-friends, who are not now taking the Bee Journal, are wanted at this office. Send them in, please, when sample copies will be mailed to them. Then you can secure their subscriptions, and earn some of the premiums we have offered. The next few months will be just the time to easily get new subscribers. Try it earnestly, at least.

## Questions AND Answers

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

### Where Did the Queen Come From?

On May 25, 1896, I found a nucleus with two frames of brood and a clipped black queen; they were examined about every two weeks until Aug. 1, when they were found to be without eggs or brood, and I could find no queen or queen-cells. I examined them a few days later, and the same result, so I gave them a frame of eggs and brood from a pure Italian colony. I examined several times up to Aug. 24, and still neither eggs nor queen. When looking through again on Sept. 11, to my surprise I found one frame partly filled with eggs less than three days old, and on looking further I found a young unclipped black queen. (By the way, I clip all my queens.)

Now, where did that queen come from? There were black colonies about two feet away on each side of the nucleus—could it have been possible they got the egg from one of these? E. W. H.

ANSWER.—No chance to be certain about the matter, but it would be nothing strange for a virgin queen to have entered the hive, for a young virgin queen will sometimes be received where a laying queen would be rejected. As to eggs or larvæ being carried from an adjoining hive, it would require very strong proof to have such a thing accepted as fact. Quite a controversy has taken place as to the possibility of workers carrying eggs or larvæ from one part of a hive to another, but that would be a much easier thing to believe than to believe that a worker had entered an adjoining hive and carried therefrom the material from which to rear a queen.

### Feeding Maple Syrup and Rye-Flour—Bee-Veil Wire—Chaff Hives.

1. Is maple syrup good to feed bees?
2. How many pounds of sugar are used to one quart of water, before being melted?
3. Why do bees die in their cells?
4. How do you feed rye-flour to the bees?
5. Is black wire-screen in a bee-veil hurtful to the eyes?
6. I am using the Langstroth chaff hive. What kind of an out-door winter hive would you prefer for latitude 42°?

I. D. H., Worden, Mich.

ANSWERS.—1. Almost anything that bees will take is good for them, provided it is given at a time when bees can fly daily, or at least every few days. I don't know that maple syrup will injure them at any time, but I doubt if it is as good for winter food as honey or cane sugar.

2. That depends. If given as early as it ought to be given, so the bees will have plenty of time to ripen it, equal parts of sugar and water may be given, but if given in a rush late in the season, then it is better to have it the consistency of good honey, or about 5 pounds of granulated sugar to a quart of water.

3. I don't know. Generally they don't. Most of them die outside the hive, as you can easily decide by watching a strong colony during harvest. At that time, and previously for some time, the queen has been laying daily at the rate of 2,000 or more, and about six weeks after the daily laying has reached 2,000 the daily deaths should equal that figure. Supposing the bees fly during 14 hours of the day, that will make 140 an hour, or more than two a minute that the bees would be carrying out, providing all the bees took it into their heads to die in their cells. On the contrary, it is not likely you will find one dead bee on an average carried out of the hive. Likely, however, you mean why is it that in exceptional cases bees die in the cell? In winter bees pack closely together to keep warm, and they can pack more closely when all the cells in the cluster are filled. If at this time they are starved or

(Continued on page 793.)

# THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

**Union Officers for 1897** are nominated on page 791, by a correspondent signing himself "Union." Among them Dr. Miller is named for General Manager to succeed Mr. Newman. We think this will meet with the approval of the great majority of the members of the National Bee-Keepers' Union—not because Mr. Newman has not done good and faithful service (for he has done that), but because he is located so far from the "seat of war," as it were, and by reason of all his interests now being in a line entirely outside of bee-keeping. No one will ever disparage the splendid work that Mr. Newman has done while General Manager of the Union for over 10 years, but having done his duty, and practically without pay, it is no more than fair that he should be relieved of the burden.

Of course, Dr. Miller's ability for the place, and deep interest in everything relating to bee-keeping, cannot be questioned. He should be able to carry on the good work with continued success. We believe he will, if given an opportunity. And we think that all who have a vote in the matter will be pleased to support him, and at the same time feel that they are giving Mr. Newman a well-earned rest.

As to the other men nominated, we need say nothing. They are all successful, experienced business men, as every bee-keeper knows, and will do their part well, if elected.

Hurrah for all the nominees made by "Union."

**Amalgamation—Eucalyptus—Rainfall.**—In a letter dated at Claremont, Calif., Nov. 26, 1896, Prof. Cook has these paragraphic notes:

I read with very much interest the action taken at Lincoln, regarding the amalgamation of the National Beekeepers' Union and the North American Bee-Keepers' Association. I shall hope to comment upon this action soon in the American Bee Journal.

The eucalyptus trees of California are many of them now in full bloom, and the bees are exceedingly active among the blossoms. These trees must be of no slight value in way of stimulation.

We are just at the end of our fourth rainfall. We have now had about seven inches in all. Last year, at this time, we had not had a drop, and we had only 10 inches the entire season. No wonder that the bee-keepers and all others of California are joyous with hope.

A. J. Cook.

**End of Wheadon & Co.**—Last week an Iowa bee-keeper wrote us saying he had shipped Geo. T. Wheadon & Co., of this city, about 150 pounds of comb honey last September, and had written but received no reply. He wanted to know whom he could get to collect the amount due him for the honey.

Upon receipt of the foregoing, we called at the store where

Wheadon & Co. did business, and found that Wheadon's sign had been removed, that they had gone out of business a month ago; and were told that Terrill (who was doubtless W.'s chief backer) had fled to Canada. We were told that Wheadon received lots of honey during the two or three months he was fleecing many unsuspecting bee-keepers. He probably made his "pile" (of money), and then when it got "too warm" for him he simply "melted away," leaving many bee-keepers to wait for their returns—which failed to return.

We hope the experience gained by those who have lost through Wheadon & Co. will be valuable, and serve to impress upon them the fact that it is somewhat unsafe to trust strangers, or to ship goods to new and untried commission firms. We don't believe a single reader of the American Bee Journal was caught by Wheadon & Co., for we promptly published them as frauds, and thus doubtless we were able to save our subscribers thousands of dollars' worth of honey. It seems to us that no bee-keeper could afford to be without the Bee Journal hereafter, especially as it is published exclusively for his benefit. Our list should soon be doubled, in view of the fact that we are constantly on the lookout for honey-dealing frauds, as well as *always* against honey-adulteration, etc.

**Importation of Apis Dorsata.**—In this number of the Bee Journal Prof. Cook has an able article concerning Apis dorsata and its importation into this country. We have not opposed the scheme because we feared the big bees would not be of any advantage to our bee-keepers, but we believe that there are other lines in which the Government can spend money that would be incalculably more beneficial to the pursuit of bee-keeping than to attempt to introduce the bee in question.

And as for Mr. Benton being selected to go after Apis dorsata—we will withdraw all our objection to that, whenever he shows a willingness to keep his past promises and obligations that were made in good faith. Until then, we cannot conscientiously use whatever influence we may have in his behalf.

**That Proposed Constitution.**—We have received from Mr. Newman the following reply to our editorial referring to his criticisms of the New Constitution:

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 23, 1896.

Having read the "editorial comments" on page 744, in reply to my "criticisms" on the Constitution of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, adopted at the Lincoln convention, I am surprised that the inconsistencies I carefully pointed out are to be disregarded, and ascribed to my "vivid imagination," traceable to the "exhilarating climate" of California. If that is all they amount to, bee-keepers of ability and intelligence should easily discover it; but if they find that I am watching their interests and defending their rights (as I always have done) by trying to prevent the serious mistake of "too hasty" and premature action—then will they thankfully avoid the embarrassment which would naturally result therefrom.

There are many other "incongruities" besides those enumerated in my "criticisms" on page 742, but perhaps others may mention them, and so I will forbear at present, and give them the chance.

My argument on Sec. 2, Art. V., favored "sealed ballots" to be sent with the Dues, which were to be opened and counted by the committee, etc. As postal cards are already open, they were not referred to by me in that connection. When accompanied by the dollar, they will of course be inserted in sealed envelopes by all those having ordinary intelligence.

I feel sure that to unbiased minds my "criticisms" are mainly incontrovertible.

On Nov. 3, I submitted the whole matter to the Advisory Board of the National Bee-Keepers' Union to decide what action shall be taken in the premises. Its decision will be final.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

As so far, only Mr. Newman has seemingly been able to point out what he calls "incongruities" in the New Constitu-



tion, it would appear that perhaps his own is not one of the "unbiased minds" he refers to. At least, we think "bee-keepers of ability and intelligence" will view it in that light, for we can see no good reason why he should for any cause oppose the New Constitution.

Again, we believe that "those having ordinary intelligence," will easily be able to mail their Dues in a sealed envelope to the General Manager, and the postal card ballot to the committee or counting, especially when both the return envelope and the card have the addresses printed on them.

Is it possible that among all the bee-keepers there is no one, aside from Mr. Newman, who is "watching their interests and defending their rights," etc.? It may be all of us need to have a guardian appointed—or several of them—"to prevent the serious mistake of 'too hasty' and premature action" in this and all other of our important matters. But we believe the Advisory Board will not thus discount the "ability and intelligence" of real bee-keepers to look out for themselves and their own best interests.

**Honey Tea-Cake.**—Miss Mathilda Candler, of Wisconsin, sends us the following recipe for making honey tea-cake:

One cup of honey, half a cup of sour cream, two eggs, half a cup of butter, two of flour, scant half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream-of-tartar. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

We wish that others would send in recipes in which honey is used. Let us all try to get people to use more honey and less sugar. It would help the demand for honey.

**How Dost Thou Read?**—Mr. S. E. Miller, of Missouri, in the *Progressive Bee-Keeper*, has the following helpful suggestions along the line of making our reading more valuable:

The evenings are becoming long, and the bee-keeper finds a little more time to read up; at least, as a rule, he will find more time for reading in the winter than during the busy summer months.

But there is one disadvantage about reading in the winter. We are not able to put into practice or test the many hints and new devices that we find given in the journals, and before the time comes around when we might put them to a test we are likely to have forgotten them.

Have you not, at times, read something that made you feel like going into the apiary and putting it into practice, but as the proper season was not at hand you were obliged to postpone it, and probably by the time the proper season arrived you had forgotten it?

Now, would it not be well to keep a memorandum in which to write down these things, so that we could recall them to mind when the proper time arrives, say, something like this: "*Progressive*, Dec. 1, page 360—How to start bees to work in sections—June 15." This would mean that the article was seasonable June 15.

I would give the title of the article and tell the name of the journal, the number and the page where it could be found. Thus, an article that we consider valuable could be noted down, and it would be very little trouble to find it when the proper time arrived for us to post ourselves on any particular subject.

Mr. Miller has given a good hint in the above. It would be an easy matter to keep a vest-pocket note-book in which to jot down important things in the manner suggested. Try it the coming winter, and see what a help it will be when the time comes to put into practice the many kinks that will be published between now and the next honey season. (Of course you'll need a big note-book to keep track of all the good things in six months of the old *American Bee Journal*!)

**Paste for Labeling** on tin, when other things fail, is made simply of water and flour not boiled. So an exchange says. It can be proven by trial.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 791.)

frozen to death, all the cells in the cluster will be found filled with bees, probably. Sometimes when the cluster moves from one part of the hive to another, some bees will be left to perish in the cells, being perhaps too sleepy or too cold to go with the crowd.

4. I'm not certain I ever tried it but once, and then didn't succeed very well. I think the bees will work better on ground corn and oats. Rye-flour doesn't give a very good foothold. But if you prefer to use rye-flour, put it in any kind of a shallow dish or box—and I should prefer to have some bran mixed with it—and if the bees don't take to it with sufficient readiness, use a little honey to bait them to the place. If they can get natural pollen it isn't likely you can get them to fool with the substitute.

5. M. M. Baldrige, and perhaps others, have reported injury to the eyes from such veils. Probably wire is just as good as threads of cotton or silk, only it is too coarse and obstructs the vision too much.

6. Perhaps there is nothing better.

### Sowing Sweet Clover in an Orchard.

I have an apple orchard that I do not want to plow any more. I had intended to sow it to red clover, let it grow and remain on the ground for the benefit of the trees. How would it do to sow sweet clover instead, or sweet clover and Alsike mixed? If so, how much seed to the acre? If I could benefit my trees and bees at the same time, I should be pleased.

S., Mansfield, Mo.

ANSWER.—I'm afraid I don't know enough about the case to give a very satisfactory answer, but I'll answer as well as I can, and if I get far out of the way perhaps some one will correct me. I have some doubts whether Alsike would do much mixed with sweet clover, but I don't know anything about it from experience. If the sweet clover should make its usual growth it wouldn't give the Alsike much chance to see daylight. I believe I would as soon risk sweet clover as red in an orchard. In some respects it would be better. The roots run deep, and when they rot, as they do every two years, they will leave a lot of holes in the ground where they were that will have somewhat the effect of tiling. If white clover prevails to some extent in the neighborhood, it would be well to cut the sweet clover just as it begins to bud for bloom, or at least before it blooms, leaving the hay on the ground to enrich the trees, then the plants will bloom a little later, after white clover is over. One trouble with sweet clover, at least in some places, is that it blooms with white clover, but early cutting will secure at least some of its bloom after white clover is gone.

If any one has had experience with sweet clover in an orchard, I wish he would rise and speak.

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## General Items.

### Bees Did Well.

My bees did very well this season. We had a fine fall crop of comb honey.  
Sangamon Co., Ill. C. V. MANN.

### Perhaps Caused by Lack of Stores.

There is nothing in bee-keeping like actual practice and experiments, and it would be interesting to some if A. G. A., of Waring, Tex., would build up the colony containing the "drone-laying queen," mentioned on page 762, by giving combs of brood and honey, and then report the result. Such cases almost invariably prove to be caused by the lack of stores.  
W. H. PRIDGEN.

Warren Co., N. C.

### A Poor Year Clear Through.

The past season has proved a poor one in this locality. There was plenty of white clover, but owing to unfavorable weather it yielded very little honey. The yield of fall honey was less than half of what we term a fair crop. Bees are generally in good condition for winter here.  
W. J. CULLINAN.

Quincy, Ill., Nov. 2.

### Waiting for Amalgamation.

I have my name and dollar ready and waiting for the Bee-Keepers' Union, as quick as it shall unite with the North American, and undertake to down honey adulteration, or, for that matter, aim to down all food adulteration. Why should it be difficult to have a law passed requiring all goods used for food to be correctly labeled, stating the true nature of contents, whether pure or adulterated, and with what, and what per cent.? I do not object to certain goods being adulterated, or mixed, with something that may be as good, but cheaper; but I want to know it. Let not the question rest.  
ALFRED MOTTAZ.

La Salle Co., Ill.

### Notes from Northern Indiana.

The season just past might be classed as a poor one. There was no honey from white clover to speak of in this locality, owing to the severe drouth we have had for the past two or three years, which seemed to kill out the white clover, which, fortunately, the rains of August have started to grow nicely. Now that we may expect a crop of white clover honey next season, the bee-keeper will lay his plans accordingly.

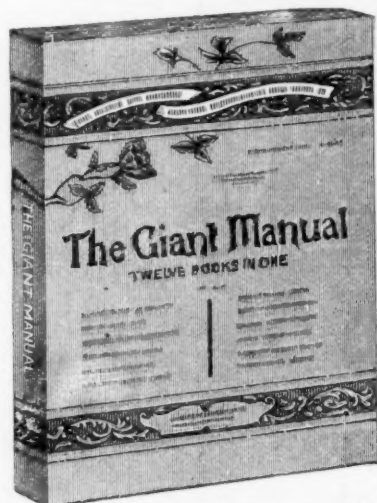
The basswood bloom opened nicely the past season, about 10 days earlier than usual, and there was a good flow from this source for a very few days, then the flow of nectar was poor until it ceased to bloom.

The bees worked well on common red clover this season (or they do almost every year), but did not get much honey from that source, but kept up brood-rearing nicely until fall flowers began to bloom. Is this not a point worthy of note, to keep a strain or breed of bees that will hustle about and get enough honey to keep breeding going on until a good flow of nectar presents itself?

We got a fair crop of honey this season, and I give the Italian bees the

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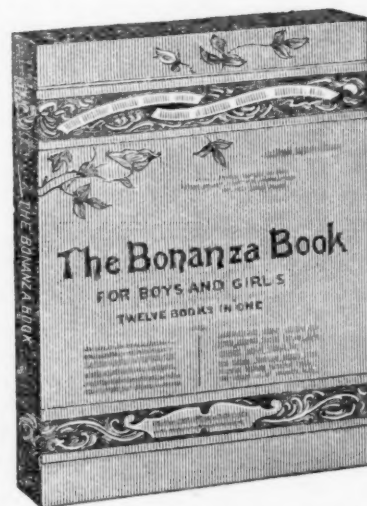


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credit for the same, as I happen to know how the dark ones did in this locality this season at honey-gathering. It is a well-known fact that many bee-keepers who keep black bees think the Italians are no better than blacks, only that queen-breeders want to keep up the boom to sell queens. Experience teaches me to keep the Italian bees first, last, and all the time for profit, and I have no queens to sell, either.

Fall flowers came into bloom earlier the past season than usual, and the bees seemed to work pretty well on them, but they did not furnish nectar like they do some seasons, and only strong colonies furnished any surplus.

I began the season with 74 colonies, and increased them to 87, which are in fair condition for wintering, and all will be kept on the summer stands except 15 colonies. My crop of honey was 2,255 pounds, about two-thirds extracted and one-third comb, and all sold but a small amount.

In the near future I will tell how I sell my honey, as we want a market for our honey as well as to get the crop itself.

C. A. BUNCH.

Marshall Co., Ind.

#### An Extra Good Year.

This has been an extra-good year for bees here. I have 43 colonies in good condition for wintering on the summer stands. I am in southwest Missouri, 30 miles from Ft. Scott, Kans. I sell most of my honey in our county seat at 15 cents. I work for comb honey.

Some commission men on South Water Street, Chicago, tried hard to get me to ship to them, but I am a reader of the "Old Reliable" American Bee Journal, and did not get caught. I want the Bee Journal to come, as it is worth more than the subscription to me.

Vernon Co., Mo. J. H. HIGHTOWER.

#### Short Honey Crop.

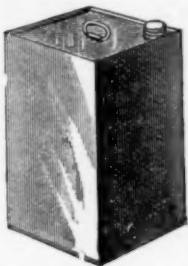
My honey crop was short this year—not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an average crop. The word "average" means about 30 pounds per colony. I get no basswood honey here, what little there is finishes out with the white clover, about July 15, and that finishes the surplus crop for the year; and if the late flow fails, then I must feed for winter. The latter was the case this fall. I have 60 colonies of bees on the summer stands, and six others in my care. I pay ground rent for my apiary, fully half a mile from my residence, on account of its being too thickly settled on all sides of me.

JOHN BERKEY.

Easton, Pa., Nov. 2.

#### Hunting Wild Bees—Reasoning.

In giving my experience in hunting wild bees, I will say the worst bother that I have ever experienced in locating them was in finding them where I least expected—in a log or stump, or even some bush, where they had settled and continued to stay. In my first experience of hunting wild bees, I have been fooled many a time by cutting a tree too soon, that is, before the swarm had really taken possession of the tree, as they will often work very strongly in a tree for several days before the swarm goes into it. They will never go in until they have the hollow thoroughly cleaned



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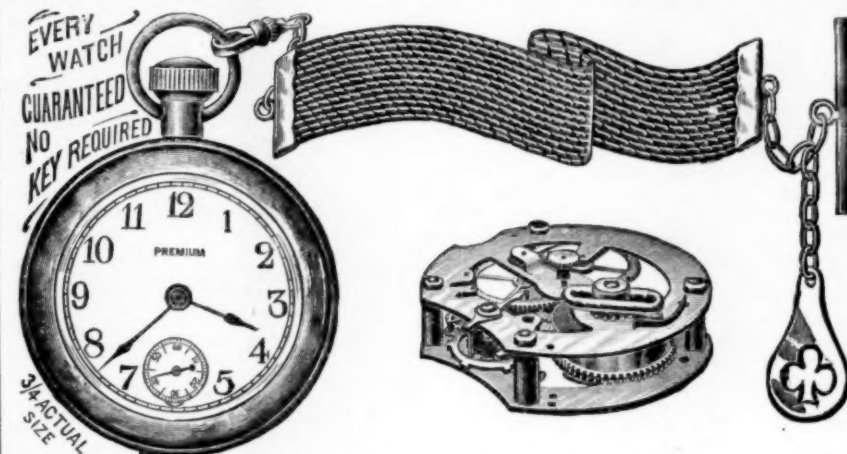
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out. A green hand at this may lose lots of good trees by being a day or two too soon, and for the benefit of any one who may be interested, I will tell how you can easily know whether the swarm is in the tree or whether the bees are merely preparing it.

When bees are cleaning out to go into a tree, you will always find a few bees flying up and down the body of the tree, as if they were looking for a hole, which proceeding stops as soon as a swarm goes in. Another way to tell is by the actions of the bees at work. The nearer they get to the completion of their work, the more bees seem to be at work; and it is easy, when once learned, to tell by their actions whether they are carrying in honey or not. They act much like bees playing when they are cleaning out a tree, instead of shooting straight in and out of the hole when carrying in honey.

Although my experience has been a wide one, in hunting wild bees, it has never been my good fortune to get a barrel of honey out of any one tree I ever found.

Now I want to say a word about bees reasoning. One thing I have noticed closely for several years, and I wish others to notice the same thing, is, that when bees in swarming-time are bad to abscond, and hard to keep, look out for a poor honey season in that locality. When your bees are easily controlled and hived, and contented when hived, look out for honey that season. When you hear of lots of swarms passing in every direction, look out for honey in that locality that season. But when you see and hear of swarms all going in one direction, there is a good honey-flow the way they are headed. This has been my experience from long watching, and is worth your attention.

Pollock, Mo. ANDREW COTTON.

#### Not All Had Failures.

Although the Secretary of our Connecticut bee-association reports this year as one of failure, on page 734, I am able to say I obtained 340 pounds of comb honey from 10 colonies. I was able to do so only by keeping all colonies strong in bees, and by returning the swarms to the old stands. I practice the method of requeening at the swarming season, by killing all old queens, and tearing down queen-cells, if I wish to keep any particular queen. I have been able to secure a fair surplus—even for the last three years, with their drouth and excess of moisture, by this method.

I sell nearly all my honey in the home market for 15 cents per pound, and always run short before the new crop comes in.

I intend to increase my colonies next year, as I take great pleasure in them, and believe as Mr. Doolittle says, that individuality is the keynote of success.

C. H. CHITTENDEN.  
Middlesex Co., Conn.

#### Eating Honey—Being "On Time."

Would it not be kind in Dr. Gallup to explain in the Bee Journal how to avoid the sickness experienced by some after eating honey? I cannot eat strawberries from the vine without having an experience with the colic. What must I do, Doctor, to avoid this result?

I have kept bees for about 15 years, with varied success. This year has been



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a good one, both in swarms and surplus honey. The first swarm that I saved this spring issued on May 6. A neighbor had a rousing swarm May 3. How is that for central Iowa?

Bees have plenty of good stores for winter, and the prospect is good for next year; but most of the bees in this part died in 1893 and 1895, when I had to feed to keep mine, and then lost a good many by not feeding early enough, and heavy enough.

One may know all about the bee-business, and then fail by letting go till tomorrow the duties of to-day—as I did with part of my bees that I intended to put into the cellar. We have had four or five days real cold and windy; the bees were outside, and I sat inside with a big boil on my neck. It is always best to be "on time;" the train is not apt to wait.

T. S. HURLEY.  
Tama Co., Iowa, Nov. 30.

#### Did Better than for Years.

I had five colonies in box-hives last spring, and have now gotten rid of those hives. My advice to every one is to let box-hives alone. Bees did better last summer than for many years; the last part of the season was poor, but the bees have plenty to eat, and so have I. People prefer to buy flour rather than honey.

I now have 13 colonies in the cellar, with about one-half bushel of bees in each hive, and plenty of honey to winter on.

I have had the Bee Journal nearly two years, and have read it all, which I cannot say of any other paper I have ever taken. It is worth more to me than any story book I ever saw.

J. V. B. HERRICK  
Hennepin Co., Minn., Nov. 28.

#### Best Year in Four for Bees.

I can't get along without the American Bee Journal. I have several neighbors who keep bees, but I cannot get them to take a bee-paper—they think they know it all, but I notice that I scoop them all when it comes to getting honey. They all say that this has been the worst year here since bees have been in this part of the country. Now I have been keeping bees for four years, and this has been the best year for me, and I give the American Bee Journal the credit for it, as I got the information out of it, which I used at the right time and in the right way, so that I had my bees ready for the honey-flow when it came, instead of having them ready after the flow was over—like most of my neighbors. I got about 50 pounds of honey per colony, spring count. I think that is first-rate for an off year. All hail, the old American Bee Journal!

J. W. SEFTON.  
Whatcom Co., Wash.

#### Bees Almost a Failure.

The bee-business is almost a failure here on the prairie. We have had two years of no honey. Two years ago I had about 150 colonies of bees, and last spring I had 57 colonies with queens. By watching them very closely I did not lose a swarm. I fed them 200 pounds of sugar, and moved them 12 miles to the timber, so as to get to the basswood. I got 2,400 pounds of basswood honey, and 600 pounds of buckwheat, all ex-



tracted. I get 8 cents for basswood, and 7 for buckwheat, and could sell more if I had it. The bees are in splendid condition this fall.

I could get all the bees I wanted this fall by taking them out of the hives. I took bees out of nine hives; a 10-frame hive averaging a little better than six pounds of bees.

I see in the Bee Journal that salt and water cures the "nameless" bee-disease. A number of years ago I tried that remedy, and it was a "sure cure" for me. They got out of the hive as soon as they could, and it killed them!

There is a good prospect for honey another year; the white clover has come up strong.

CHAS. BLACKBURN.

Buchanan Co., Iowa, Nov. 23.

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## Question-Box.

In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

### Swapping Supers vs. Bait Sections.

**Query 37.**—I see it recommended to practice swapping supers of one colony for those of another, while bees are at work in the sections.

1. Do you think this advisable?
2. Is it better than giving bait sections?—MINNESOTA.

**Mrs. J. N. Heater**—1 and 2. I think not.

**Prof. A. J. Cook**—1. I doubt if it will pay. 2. I think not.

**Rev. E. T. Abbott**—1 and 2. I have not had much experience along this line.

**J. M. Hambaugh**—1 and 2. I have never practiced this method, hence I am no authority.

**H. D. Cutting**—1. You don't say for what purpose. 2. I prefer bait sections to "swapping."

**Mrs. L. Harrison**—1. I do not. 2. When honey comes in freely, no bait sections are needed.

**W. G. Larrabee**—1. Not unless it is to get them finished up at the end of the honey-flow. 2. No.

**G. M. Doolittle**—1 and 2. I do not practice this, only in extreme cases, preferring the bait sections.

**Rev. M. Mahin**—1. I do not think it advisable; I see no advantage in it. 2. I would rather give bait sections.

**Dr. A. B. Mason**—1. If done to get the bees to work in the sections it is advisable and—2—is better than giving bait sections.

**Eugene Secor**—I have never tried this to any extent, but I am inclined to think it may be a good thing to start some balky colonies.

**R. L. Taylor**—1. No, unless time hangs heavy on your hands. 2. Nor with a good strain of bees are bait sections necessary.

**E. France**—1. It would stimulate the weak one some, but would likely discourage the other. I don't think I would do it. 2. Not much, if any.

**C. H. Dibbern**—1. I do not think this plan advisable, and yet it is a good plan to equalize colonies. 2. I think a few bait sections of 1/2-depth cells are preferable.

**J. E. Pond**—1 and 2. It depends entirely upon circumstance; sometimes it is, in my own experience, and sometimes not. Experience is the only guide in the matter.

**Dr. J. P. H. Brown**—1. This is often advisable in order to get sections filled to remove them to a stronger colony for completion. 2. In some cases it may be better.

**Dr. C. C. Miller**—1. I can hardly think it was meant as an indiscriminate practice, and doubt its advisability only in cases where bees were slow to work in supers. 2. Hardly.

**A. F. Brown**—1. Under certain conditions, yes. 2. Yes, when and where you have such supers to spare from other colonies. What I find equally as



good as a partly-filled super, is a single section-holder with its four sections well filled out, taking adhering bees and all, and putting in the center of the super.

J. A. Green—1. This is a very good way to get a backward colony started at work in the sections when all the conditions seem right except inclination. 2. Bait sections are less trouble when they do the business, but sometimes they do not.

Chas. Dadant & Son—1. Yes, if you wish to equalize and have everything filled. We have often given a light colony a good super to finish while we gave its nearly empty super to the other, and had both well filled; but this method is not always successful.

G. W. Demaree—1. No. 2. No. In my system of bee-keeping, one single partly-drawn comb is sure to start the bees; in fact, my bees always enter the sections without delay, if there is a good honey-flow, and nothing but foundation starters are really necessary.

## HONEY and BEESWAX

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

The following rules for grading honey were adopted by the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, and, so far as possible, quotations are made according to these rules:

**FANCY.**—All sections to be well filled; combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain, or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row of cells next the wood.

No. 1.—All sections well filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white," "No. 1 dark," etc.

**Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18.**—Fancy white, 12@13c.; No. 1, 10@11c.; fancy amber, 9@10c.; No. 1, 7@8c.; fancy dark, 9c.; No. 1, 7@8c. Extracted, white, 5@7c.; amber, 5@6c.; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 26@27c.

Comb honey is selling very slowly.

**Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7.**—Fancy white comb, 13-14c.; No. 1 white, 11-12c.; fancy amber, 10-11c.; dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 6-8c.; amber, 4-5c.; dark, 3-4c. Beeswax, 26c.

Comb honey arriving freely and market overstocked at present.

**Detroit, Mich., Nov. 7.**—No. 1 white, 12-12½c.; fancy amber, 10-11c.; No. 1 amber, 9-10c.; fancy dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 5½-6c.; amber, 5-5½c.; dark, 4-5c. Beeswax, 24-25c.

**Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 7.**—Fancy white, 14-15c.; No. 1 white, 12-13c. Extracted, white, 6-7c. Beeswax, 22-25c.

Demand is fair for grades quoted, but no demand for inferior grades.

**New York, N. Y., Nov. 7.**—Fancy white, 12c.; off grades, 10@11c.; buckwheat, 8@9c. No change in extracted. Beeswax firm at 26@27c.

The market is well supplied with comb honey of all grades and styles. Fancy white is in fair demand, while off grades white and buckwheat are moving off rather slowly.

**Albany, N. Y., Nov. 7.**—Fancy white, 12-13c.; No. 1, 11-12c.; fancy amber, 9-10c.; No. 1 dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; dark, 4-5c.

The receipts of both comb and extracted honey are very large, and prices are somewhat lower. We have an ample stock of all styles except paper cartons weighing less than a pound.

**Boston, Mass., Nov. 6.**—Fancy white, 13-14c.; No. 1, 11-12c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 5-6c. Beeswax, 25c.

**Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 7.**—Comb honey, 10@14c., according to quality. Extracted, 3½@6c. Demand is slow for all kinds of honey, while the supply is good.

Beeswax is in good demand at 20@25c. for good to choice yellow.

**Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7.**—Fancy white, 14-15c.; No. 1, 12-13c.; No. 1 amber, 8-10c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 5-6c.; dark, 4-5c. Beeswax, 22-24c.

New crop of honey begins to come forward. The demand is very poor and quotations almost nominal. Weather is very warm and the consumption of honey is very small. Plenty of fruit, and hence the appetite is satisfied with same in preference. Later on we expect an improved demand for honey of all kinds.

**Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 7.**—Fancy white, 14½@15c.; No. 1 white, 12½@13c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 4½@5½c. Beeswax, 22@25c.

There is not very much honey in our market. Selling rather slow. Demand beginning to be a little better. Think trade will be fair in this line this fall.

**St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9.**—Fancy white, 14c.; No. 1 white, 12@13c.; fancy amber, 11@12c.; No. 1 amber, 10@10½c.; fancy dark, 9@9½c.; No. 1 dark, 7@8c. Extracted, white, in cans, 6@7c.; in barrels, 5@5½c.; amber, 4½@4¾c.; dark, 3½@4c. Beeswax, 26½@27c.

Baker stock of extracted honey, 4@5c.; stock very scarce. Fair receipts of comb. Beeswax in good demand.

**San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 7.**—White comb, 10c.; amber, 7½-9c. Extracted, white, 5-5½c.; light amber, 4½-5c.; amber colored and candied, 3½-4½c.; dark tulle, 2½-3c. Beeswax, fair to choice, 25-27½c.

**Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 7.**—Fancy white, 12½c.; No. 1 white, 10@11c.; fancy amber, 9@10c.; No. 1 amber, 8@9c.; fancy dark, 7@8c.; No. 1 dark, 6-8c. Extracted, white, 5½@6½c.; amber, 5@5½c.; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 23@26c.

The demand for both comb and extracted is very quiet, and for the latter, nominal. The hot weather of the past week or so has checked demand for comb honey.

**Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 7.**—Fancy white comb, 15c.; No. 1 white, 13@14c.; fancy amber, 12-13c.; No. 1 amber, 11-12c.; fancy dark, 10-11c.; No. 1, 8-10c. Extracted, white, 6-6½c.; amber, 5-5½c.; dark, 4-4½c. Beeswax, 22-25c.

**Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 7.**—Strictly fancy comb, 1-pound, 12-13c.; fair to good, 9-10c.; dark, 7-8c.

Demand is much better for fancy, but common stock is very dull at any price.

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### Philadelphia, Pa.

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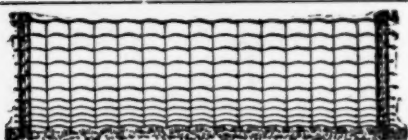
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